

## SPORTS



The Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy (Moscow Region) competing with Moscow Hill. The former triumphed in their two recent national rugby championships and now lead the standings.

Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

## WORLD RECORD FOR RUDOLF POVARNITSYN

The semifinals of the national athletics cup in the Donetsk Lokomotiv stadium brought a new world men's high-jumping record for Rudolf Povarnitsyn from Kiev who scaled 240 cm, adding one cm to the former mark of Chinese Zhu Jianhua.

The new world record-holder was born in the town of Vologda, Adygea ASSR, in 1962. He took to sports at the age of 12, and when in 1976 coach Vladimir Reut invited him to try high jumping he scaled only 135 cm. He then was shown the "top" technique and improved his personal record by 15 cm second go and he still jumps this way. In 1980 the future world record-holder, who by that time was already 201 cm tall, moved to Kiev. He improv-

ed all the time, but stopped at the height of 221 cm. He thought of quitting sport but coach Vladimir Kiba, former jumper himself, convinced him to keep on training and at this year's Trofey Znamenskiy memorial competitions in Moscow he placed third with a personal record of 226 cm.

My coach and I planned 228 cm for this event, he told a TASS correspondent, but when I equaled the Ukrainian record of 235 cm I asked to raise the bar by as many as five centimeters, and did it third go. I am glad the world record has come back to the USSR again.

Povarnitsyn is now taking entrance exams at the Kiev Physical Training Institute.

## KARPOV, KASPAROV TO CLASH AGAIN

On September 2 the Moscow Tchaikovsky Concert Hall will host the opening of the world chess title match between Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov. The first game will be played the following day at 5 p.m.

The games will come on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday while the following ones will be played on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Monday is a day off, and each participant has the right to one time-out in eight games.

There will be 24 games in all and the winner will have to be the first to score six wins and obtain over half the points of stake — 12.5 or 13.

Karpov retains the title in case of a tie and if he loses he will have the right to a challenge match.

## IOC press release

The IOC has circulated a press release in Lausanne saying that heads of the Olympic Committees of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea have agreed to meet in Lausanne

on July 10 IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch at the end of this year to jointly discuss issues linked with the 1988 Olympic Games.

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**DEAR READERS,**

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world, reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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## Championship joys and disappointments

The USSR water polo team won the European title in Sofia by drawing 7-7 with Yugoslavia. The latter took the second place while West Germany beat Italy 12-9 to place third.

It is difficult to assess the performance of our swimmers. Several of them did excellently, while the team as a whole was a disappointment. Igor Polyanskiy did well in the backstroke, winning the 100 m with a European mark. At the same time, in several finals we did very poorly. Dmitry Volkov won the third

## STEPPING DOWN

The USSR, who won the world women's pentathlon team and individual titles in Drusniki, were hoping to defend them in Montreal, too. (Kiev's Svetlana Yakovleva was the individual winner) — but they ran up to the Polish team in Canada.

The USSR did poorly in the equestrian obstacle race, fencing and swimming, and though they won the shooting and running events, they failed to catch up with their Polish rivals.

The Polish team and its member Barbara Kalivacka took the lead from the start and retained it to the end, totalling 15,709 and 5,336 points respectively.

The USSR polled 15,487 with 2,311 going to Irina Klysova. Third-placed Sweden (totalling 15,305 points) and Anna Bojen of Poland took 5,256.

Women are indeed in the same events as the men (riding, fencing, swimming, shooting and running) but the swimming distances for them are



gold (100 m) for our team in the 100 m breaststroke. Incidentally, the GDR women's team picked 14 out of the 10 golds at stake.

Outstanding Michael Gross sealed West Germany's success with six gold medals, three of them in the relays.

The USSR was the third best team. It also placed fourth in synchronized swimming, which, unlike the stands, the judges failed to duly appreciate our women's performance.

In duels Yelena Osipova and Irina Polyomkina came eighth, and Polyomkina did likewise in the soloist section. France was the team event with a gold and two silver medals. Irina Sidorova of the USSR was second in the recent European springboard championship.

Photo BY TASS

## FRIENDSHIP IN THE CAUCASUS

A joint Soviet-American youth group of novice climbers recently scaled Europe's top summit, Elbrus (5,633 m). There they left two ice-axes with the flags of the USSR and the US. Earlier, in memory of their friendship, the youthful Americans planted aquilegia saplings in the Elbrus hills which they had brought along.

To be sure, for experienced climbers Mt. Elbrus is not at that high, but of the 20 participants in the ascent party (five young men and five women from each country) none had ever climbed above 4,000 m before. Students from Moscow and colleges and universities from various American states go to the alpine skiing and tourism, and climbing was a sort of "discovery" for most of them.

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## RAJIV GANDHI: INDIA HAS MADE PROGRESS

New Delhi. Following the course of its outstanding leaders, Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, India has made tremendous social and economic progress in just over 35 years of independent development. Furthermore the same course is the Seventh Five-Year Development Plan of 1985-1990, which lays emphasis on improving the living standards of the poorest sections of the society. This was announced by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at a Red Fort meeting marking the country's Independence Day.

On the foreign policy of his government he noted that his recent visits to the USSR and other states helped enhance the republic's authority internationally.

India favours all-round development of relations with neighbouring nations. As far as relations with Pakistan are concerned, its programme for developing nuclear arms is the main obstacle to the establishment of friendship and understanding between the two countries as well as lasting peace in the subcontinent.

Rajiv Gandhi urged all Indians to contribute to consolidating the country's territorial integrity and national unity.

## Perez de Cuellar: release Mandela!

New York. UN Secretary-General, J. Perez de Cuellar, has demanded the immediate release of Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress of South Africa, and other political prisoners languishing in racial jails in a telegram to the wife of the president, he urged the South African government to start talks with genuine representatives of the black majority and described as an act of vandalism the burning down of the Mandela home by the racists.



This is what peace supporters would like to see.

Drawing by Vladimir Svetsov

## Nicaragua favours talks with Costa Rica

Nicaragua. The Government of Nicaragua will further build up the defences of the republic to stave off any criminal aggression by the US, said coordinator of the executive commission of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, President Daniel Ortega. Speaking at a press conference after talks with commander-in-chief of the Panamanian national defence forces, Brigadier-General Manuel Noriega, Ortega stressed that the people of Nicaragua want peace but are prepared to fight American interventionists in the last drop of their blood if they dared invade the country.

For his part, Manuel Noriega said the Panamanian Government was eager to prevent a serious confrontation in Central America and confirmed his country's offer to host talks between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

## AMERICAN SCIENTIST CONDAMNS 'STAR WARS' PROGRAMME

New York. C. E. Sagan, noted astronomer and space science professor at Cornell University, has condemned the Reagan programme of "star wars". In an article carried by the "Discoverer" magazine, he uses strong arguments to invalidate Washington's case for spreading the nuclear arms race into outer space. Stressing the significance of international bilateral treaties like the 1983 Treaty on Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the

## FOR NUCLEAR-FREE AFRICA

Lomé. Delegates to the current pan-African conference on security, disarmament and development have been speaking against the arms race, about the need to create an atmosphere of trust and cooperation and turn Africa into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

Most addressed clearly reflected the desire of African peoples to rechannel funds gobblet up by the arms race into socio-economic projects. The participants upheld the idea of setting up an African disarmament fund. It is supposed to be made up of deductions from national military budgets and used for national development.

Chadian representative William urged the OAU to seek an international agreement prohibiting the use of nuclear arms against African countries or from their territories. Such an accord, he maintained, would be an important step towards turning Africa into a nuclear-free zone.

## 'This country is in my heart'

(Continued from page 1)

Mikhail Romadin (No 26, Academician Nikolai Rerikh (an artist) liked designing books, films and theatre productions; also illustrated books. Last year he visited India. Considering himself a writer and landscape painter, he found an "Indian field" there.

Those who came to Friendship House for the exhibition saw his tripods down to Alayev Nefilin, a centre from Tver (Russia), who wandered "beyond the fence" sailing down the Volga, and finally reaching India. Romadin showed him on the go and in India, and then home and in, writing his memoirs.



Chile. Santiago and other cities were recently the scenes of powerful demonstrations against the fascist regime of Pinochet. The week-old action was sparked off by the arrest of a group of officers and sergeants in the carabinier corps charged with the infamous murder last March of three communists. To respond, Pinochet ordered troops and armed police into the streets and squares of the capital.

Widows and mothers of the three murdered patriots were arrested during a demonstration in Santiago.

Telephone AP-TASS

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### PEOPLES KNOW NUCLEAR GAMBLERS

Justifying the crime in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, representatives of the US ruling circles not only totally history but actually claim the right to use this time nuclear weapons when they think it appropriate, writes journalist V. Kabysh in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

This exploits the frenzy with which the leaders of Washington are today escalating the nuclear arms race and planning to spread it to outer space as well as their flat refusal to join the commitment of the USSR never to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the confused reaction, absurd with its argumentation, to the Soviet decision to place a moratorium on all nuclear weapons tests beginning from August 8.

People everywhere now know quite well, stresses the author, that what the USA did in Japan 40 years ago, pushing the world to war abyss, has turned them into inhumanitarians of Hiroshima. They also realize well that if the reckless bombers with nuclear weapons are not stopped everything may come to nothing.

### FOLLOWING NEHRU'S COURSE?

In an article devoted to the 30th anniversary of India's independence, Soviet Indologist G. Kolovsky analyses the home and foreign policies in the newspaper IZVESTIA. He stresses that Indira Gandhi was steadily leading the country along the "course of Nehru" and in it Rajiv Gandhi.

The author highly commends the new Prime Minister's determination to consolidate India's positions. The New Delhi declaration of the heads of six states and governments, adopted this winter, which objects to the "sinister" plans and contains an appeal for practical steps towards disarmament, reaffirms India's role as a leader in the non-aligned movement.

The Soviet public was especially satisfied with the results of Rajiv Gandhi's May visit to the USSR. The Soviet-Indian summit became a major landmark in strengthening friendship between the peoples of both countries, stresses the author. Soviet people rejoice of the achievements of the great Indian people and understand their difficulties.

### ON THE NUCLEAR ROOST

With a shrug's strictness Washington is demanding that not only the people of USA but also the whole world admire America, writes A. Nevikov in KOMMUNISTSKAYA PRAVDA.

But who should shower Washington with praise: the people it destroys in dozens of countries on behalf of its "democracy" and the dolorous people living in the shadow of perishing and curse missiles? Committees turned into a gun powder-keg?

The Soviet Union has proved over and over again its devotion to the cause of peace. Can there be more weightier proofs of goodwill than the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the moratorium on nuclear explosions. But the Pentagon does not want to take these measures into consideration, uttering in exhalas the warning on its nuclear roost. Therefore, the world can only think about America of Weinberger and the White House on a potential murderer of mankind which has already to its discredit Hiroshima, Nagasaki...

### 40 YEARS OF EFFORTS

The Korean People's Democratic Republic, a raw material appendage of militaristic Japan in the past, is today an industrially advanced republic, writes V. Naleevskiy, Candidate of Sciences (Economics), in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, in an article devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from Japanese invaders by the Soviet Army.

The share of machine-building in the total industrial output of the country exceeds 34 per cent, notes the author.

The country's economic achievements, stresses V. Naleevskiy, have created a basis for the steady improvement in the living standards of the Korean people. Between 1978 and 1984, the real incomes of workers and employees increased by 60 per cent and of peasants — 40 per cent. The republic, which before its liberation had only six specialized secondary educational establishments, and no higher school at all, now boasts 218 institutes and 576 technical secondary schools.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries give Korea considerable assistance in the development of the economy. During the Seven-Year Development Plan period alone 18 plants and shops were put into operation fully or partly with Soviet assistance, and about 70 economic projects have been commissioned throughout the extensive of the republic.

In order to write this number a book of hundreds of pages would be needed.

### If Archimedes had known!

#### OF INTEREST

##### No more anecdotes

##### Ask the dog

Every pupil knows that the figure  $\pi$  equals 3.14. But most accurate calculations of this number is taken on an approximation of the telephone number of the 111th symbol after the point — 3.14159. But already many generations of mathematicians specify the figure  $\pi$ , multiplying over and over again the number of symbols after the point. Mathematicians at the University of Tokyo, making use of the power of computers, have calculated the position of the bed in the chamber, of the dog in the room, furniture must be removed from the premises while the dog is to spend the night. The bed must be arranged according to the "dog's scheme".

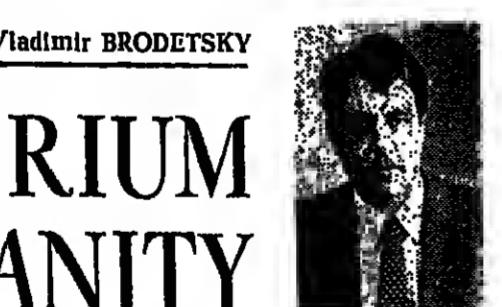
## VIEWPOINT

Vladimir BRODETSKY

## MORATORIUM ON INSANITY

Apart from political reasons, they have purely commercial ones too — military monopolies yearly receive from the government 2,000 million dollars worth of orders for the most up-to-date nuclear arms, and could get still more from the strategic defense initiative of Reagan. While at present the non-stop assembly line of lethal armaments annually turns out five new warheads, a still more "profitable" death may be forthcoming with the creation of "star war" weapons like X-ray lasers. This requires new nuclear tests and the American administration's idea of "modernizing" its nuclear arsenal is based on these and other "superweapons".

Such are the reasons for Washington's hasty rejection of the Soviet Initiative yet, it has damaged not just the entire set of Soviet-American relations but the "third world" is likewise being drawn into the senseless arms race. Asian, African, and Latin American peace supporters which excluded the Pentagon at that time symbolized the protest against a force which is the sole opponent of the cessation of nuclear insanity. The Pentagon and the US administration want to continue nuclear bluffs for they still entertain illusions about gaining military edge over the Soviet Union.



Washington's rhetoric about its so-called inferiority in bombers and missiles, it is known too that the US has conducted more nuclear tests than the Soviet Union. Besides, the USSR has unilaterally placed a moratorium on its test programme.

Washington's unwillingness to join the Soviet Initiative is yet another reason — a reluctance to make a first reciprocal step towards defense and resume a whole range of bilateral and multilateral talks with the Soviet Union on disarmament. The Reagan administration has unilaterally broken off several dialogues, including one on complete ban on nuclear tests, and would still sit ground just a little bit.

The Soviet moratorium is to last until January 1, 1986, and the US administration still has the time to take the decision being demanded by the international community. Washington will bear responsibility for continuation of the nuclear insanity.

In American nations, already burdened by a host of economic and financial problems, continue their self-dissipation by procuring more arms. In addition, the world's industrialized nations, burdened by the nuclear arms race, as well, cannot give developing countries enough aid.

An awareness of the nuclear menace has compelled Latin American and South Pacific states to declare their territories and territorial waters nuclear-free zones. These steps were most positively evaluated by the Soviet Union. Even though they have not eliminated the danger of these countries being drawn into nuclear conflict these steps spell out a desire for security and to avert the threat of war.

Washington's negative response to a recent decision taken in the capital of the Cook Islands is yet another indication of its opposition to real security; if sees this move as capable of producing a chain reaction, for instance, in the Balkans, Central and Northern Europe as well as Asia, in which case US nuclear aircraft carriers and air squadrons would have to go from these places.

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## Celebrations in Pyongyang

(Continued from page 1)

for them the road to independence.

Speaking at the ceremony, Member of the Central Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea, the country's leader, Comrade Kim Jong Ok said that recent talks in the US and local government, in Washington, expected in September, give a final ruling.

The US is accelerating preparations for large-scale manufacture of a new chemical weapon — binational with nervous agent.

At the "New York

in the town of Pine Knob, the 10th anniversary of the 1974-1975 friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

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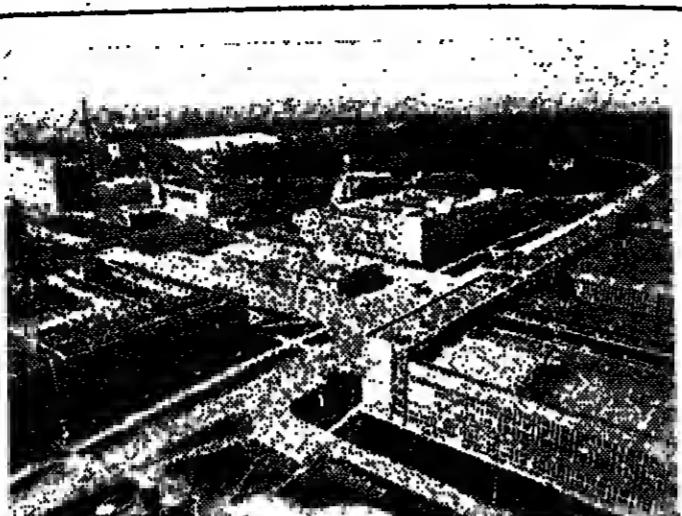
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## LILLIPUTIANS OF THE MICROWORLD

The construction of a super-powerful accelerator of charged particles has started in the Soviet Union. It is being built near the city of Serpukhov, a little more than 100 km south of Moscow. This country's biggest energy accelerator of up to 70 GeV (billion electron-volts) has been operating for 18 years at the Institute of High Energy Physics in Dubna city. The new accelerator will make it possible to generate energy of 3,000 GeV, or 3,000,000 million electron-volts. No such energy has yet been obtained anywhere in the world. In Dubna (USA), the maximum is 800 GeV. The length of the ring circumference of the new Serpukhov accelerator will be 21 km (the old one is 1.5 km). The cascade of its superconducting magnets will be assembled underground at a depth of 20-60 metres.



In the innel of the Serpukhov accelerator.



Institute of High Energy Physics.

### Round the Soviet Union

WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED ON THE PREPARATION OF THE 40TH LENIN'S COLLECTION COMPRISING 116 PREVIOUSLY UNPUBLISHED OR PARTIALLY PUBLISHED LETTERS, NOTES, TELEGRAMS AND OTHER ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. The material of the new collection covers more than 30 years of Lao's life — from 1888 to 1922. The articles for the collection were discovered by researchers as a result of a painstaking work in tens of shelves, libraries and museums all over the world.

## GIANT TRANSFORMER

Tests of a new supertransformer have been successfully completed in Zaporozye (the Ukraine). It was "examined" by a pulse voltage generator, reproducing a lightning of 7 million volts. The new transformer (unusually) stood heavy thunder-storm discharge "bombing".

The capacity of the new d.c. power transformer is 320,000 kilovoltamper with tension of 750 kilovolts. Such transformers are meant for superlong range Eksklyuzivsentr power transmission lines. The concentra-

tion of the capacity of several sets into one unit makes it possible to solve several major problems simultaneously. The losses of electric energy in the process of its transmission are reduced to minimum while the construction of substations are becoming cheaper. Besides, the consumption of structural materials is being cut considerably.

Every year more than 1,000 power- and autotransformers are produced in Zaporozye, some of which are meant for export to 57 countries.

### FROM the SOVIET PRESS

#### OPERATION UNDER MICROSCOPE

In recent years newspapers have been reporting about incredible operations: surgeons sutured hands cut off in accidents, implanted feel, replaced damaged areas of nerves, and implanted crystalline lenses of eyes, writes *IZVESTIA*. Now a new turn has been outlined in the development of events — microsurgical operations are no longer a sensation. Microsurgery methods which until recently were used only by individual specialists in the clinics of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, are now adopted by major public health institutions in other cities of the country. Over a short period of time ten new microsurgery centres were set up in the Ukraine alone: five ophthalmological and many centres for the utilization of the possibilities of this method in the surgery of vessels, thoracology, plastic surgery, orthopaedics, urology and podiatric surgery.

"Transplanting of limbs is, no doubt, one of the supreme achievements of modern surgery," notes the newspaper. Such operations have been and continue to be rare in view of the fact that fortunately such tragic accidents are not so frequent. The "demand" is now much higher on rehabilitation operations, where plastic microsurgery can work wonders. In our days it is capable of restoring damaged areas of nerves through transplant, carry out reimplantation operations to transplant grafted, porous and other glands. Surgeons have also succeeded in repairing lesions by the transplant method, the permeability of lymphatic vessels, transplanting and implanting threads of live tissue to areas affected by ulcerous incapsulations of healing for a long time.

#### FOREST INSPECTION IN GEORGIA

"Plant your tree and be happy," people say. Georgia has long revered the green friend of man, writes *ZARYA VOSTOKA* newspaper published in the Transcaucasian Republic of Georgia. There are legends and

many poems devoted to it. But it is not enough to plant a tree. It needs care. Forest growers in the republic consider as their most important task the protection of forests from various external influences. And with the coming of summer, when the issue of protecting forest riches from fires, diseases and pests becomes especially acute, forestry workers begin their annual traditional inspection. The aim is to prevent disease. Simultaneously specialists examine the quality of work in planting young groves, the condition of nurseries, and help introduce advanced methods on the farms.

Every time forest growers embark on inspection we sum up their work which considerably helps protect flora and fauna of the republic, reveal drawbacks, and make plans for the future, minister of forest economy of Georgia, Shota Cholodashvili told our correspondent. It was specifically decided this year to pay more attention to the technology of planting forests in conditions of rock, on eroded lands, and forested mountainous areas. Members of special inspection commissions analyse how forest farms go about raising productivity and the quality of afforestation, as well as water protection, climate regulation and sanitary-hygienic measures.

#### ART IS NOT FASHION

The most unpleasant phenomenon for me, which sometimes is still being observed in our society today, is fashion for intellect which actually conceals the most elementary love for things, writes in *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* veteran translator Nikolai Lyubimov. In the so-called "Monologue on Our Time and Ourselves", Of course it is good to like fine paintings, books and collect them — there is nothing bad in this. But it is not good when a person is doing the collection for the sake of accumulating some valuable. This is the case in unpleasant feelings in me.

I cherish very much the seemingly quaint phrase of the Russian writer Bunin in one of his letters. He writes that he did not read *Prilut* (a satire) others. He writes, when there was much talking around him about

### Advanced technology assures clean gas pipelines

A reliable method of increasing the pumping capacity of main gas pipelines has been devised by specialists in Kremenchuk (Ukraine). Hard crystalline dimenits which form inside the walls of pipes and impede smooth flow of gas are melted if treated with sulfur derived from the very gas convey. At the Shebelka deposit near Khar'kov its installation of this kind has successfully been tested in practice.

The new technology does not consume much energy. Instant production of natural gas — methanol — is extracted from natural fuel. Methanol then is injected into the pipe at doses into the pipe which easily dissolves the "stopper" formed in the pipe.

The method is still not only ensure cleaning of pipelines. It is also a valuable material for the production of engine oil, plastics, leather, fur and various as well as leather albums — comparatively inexpensive technology for deriving gas from natural gas, will be advantageous for the economy of the USSR.

With the new method it is possible to discover prime minister, hypothetical particles — quarks — and look attentively at the fragments of the nuclei, the so-called anomalies, to check the version of the new theory of supersymmetry, born recently and according to which all the elementary particles now discovered must also have a double. It means that we shall know twice as many particles, and solve many other problems which are today theoretical but tomorrow — the everyday life of reasonable people.

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# ENTERTAINMENT

## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

# LEONID FILATOV

Leonid Filatov is one of the most popular Soviet film actors today. Appearing in several films a year, in most cases he plays major and often controversial roles. People will use to his screen image often wonder when his film really began.

In 1970, Filatov says smiling, Even he finds it difficult to believe that within these years he has made a name for himself not only as a very popular, but also as an acclaimed actor. A really successful career, isn't it?

"Success" is the title of his latest film directed by Konstantin Khudyakov, and in which he plays the part of a stage director arriving at a provincial theatre to produce his version of "The Sea Gull" by Chekhov.

A few years earlier he had played the part of a film director in "The Volcan" by Ilya Averbakh. The two parts have not remained unnoticed. So now filmgoers often ask him if he would like to try his hand at directing.

When I was a boy that was my aspiration, Filatov says. I thought: as I can write poetry, I can certainly make a film. I left Ashkhabad for Moscow to enrol in the Cinematography Institute but instead I entered the Shchukin Drama School by sheer chance and first attempt. And so I became an actor, and have never dreamt about directing since then.

After the drama school he was invited to join the Taganka company. The invitation predetermined the course of his life in the 20 years that followed. In the two decades at the theatre he only played seven or eight film parts. Why?

I think the answer lies in the fact that today's audiences like the man of character, capable of taking action, making decisions, and bearing responsibility. Filatov says. I began by playing such parts without giving much thought to them, without any attempt at innovation or ingenuity, so the strength of my luck alone. Later, when I look on pondering on the nature of success in the film, I began deliberately attacking this type. I hope you would not confuse my actor's search for his own image with type casting, would you?

Critics agreed that Filatov has got no definite "cast". Instead, they are trying to define his "theme" in cinema. Sometimes he speaks about these attempts with irony, but at other times he gets quite serious when answering the question about the parts he would like to play. Apparently, he is most attracted by characters and situations fraught with drama.

I would like to talk about bad coincidences in life, about misfortunes, and about man's innate dualism. But it must be an articulate speech. The



script should not simply state this or that fact, but suggest a life situation in which the fact could be lived out artistically. And with mercy, too.

The key-word here is "mercy". Playing a criminal or an investigator, a German baron or a Western reporter, a doctor or an engineer, Filatov is on the quest for mercy. But he does not always approve of the final result. Why?

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First, no matter how earnest an actor may be in his work, the final result depends on the director, on the cutting and editing job. Second, now that I have become really confident of my own proficiency, I sometimes feel I can overcome the weaknesses of the script, build up the poorly written part, or do a bit of self-directing. Every film I find that miraculously do not happen, and yet keep believing and realizing the material such by such. But film audiences do not forgive you a single bit of negligence...

No, they don't. Yet they love actor Filatov dearly. This attitude was best summed up in a note he got at one of the filmgoers' conferences. "You are a remarkable man. That's great."

Olga SHURVUD

## ON THE JUBILEE OF 'THE LAY OF IGOR'S HOST'

A new edition of the ancient Russian poem "The Lay of Igor's Host" is to be published in Leningrad in the Russian and English languages. The translation into English was made by Professor Denis Ward of the University of Edinburgh. Aurora Publishers have timed the publication of this richly illustrated volume to coincide with the 800th anniversary of the poem.

"The Lay" reconstructs the picture of an unsuccessful campaign by Prince Igor of Novgorod-Sovetsk and his men against the Polovtsi in 1185-1187. The poem calls for the unification of Russian lands in face of a common

enemy and for an end to inter-ethnic strife.

"The Lay of Igor's Host" has been translated into different languages with Professor Ward's translation holding a worthy place among these translations, said Soviet Academician Dmitry Likhachov, Corresponding Member of the British Academy of Sciences, a prominent authority on this masterpiece of ancient Russian literature.

In his new fundamental work entitled "The Lay of Igor's Host and its Cultural Background" Likhachov quotes work by his foreign colleagues. He highly appreciates the contribution made

to the study of "The Lay" by Bulgarian, Polish, German and American scientists.

Japanese philologists have drawn interesting analogies between "The Lay" and works of Japanese literature of that period. There exist four translations of the poem into Japanese.

The best verifications of the poem into contemporary Russian have been collected in a big volume to be published in Leningrad with Likhachov as the editor. This anthology opens with a poetical interpretation by Vasily Zhukovsky (1783-1852), who was regarded by Pushkin as his literary instructor.



The State Museum of Oriental Art in Moscow showed its visitors the rich choreographic traditions of India at a recent series of the ancient country's dances. It was dedicated to the Month of Soviet-Indian Friendship. Photos by Yury Borov

## Festival in Scotland

The State Symphony Orchestra of the USSR Ministry of Culture is representing the Soviet Union at a festival in Edinburgh.

This is not the first time that I am participating in this prestigious festival. Every year it gathers excellent soloists as well as leading chamber groups and orchestras from all over the world, says Gennady Rozhdestvensky, artistic director and conductor of the orchestra. In the past I came with the orchestra of the Leningrad Philharmonic

Society and I played with the leading orchestras of Britain on several occasions.

This festival is very special for me. I have been authorized to represent Soviet art with the orchestra I lead.

Our programme includes Glazunov's Symphony No. 4, Prokofiev's ballet "The Steel Tail", Schnittke's Concerto No. 4 for Violin and Orchestra, and Rubinstein's Concerto No. 4 for Piano and Orchestra.

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Some people think that Finns are holding more in the USSR than their Soviet counterparts are doing to Finland. This is an optical misjudgment," concedes the director. Even though Finland is of special significance to the Soviet Union technically, one should remember that both the cultural and technological circles of the Soviet Union are

# BUSINESS

## USSR-Finland: fruitful jubilee

Soviet-Finland scientific and technological cooperation is 30 years old. Finland's contribution to it is discussed below by the country's Prime Minister, Esko Sorsa:

Some people think that Finns are holding more in the USSR than their Soviet counterparts are doing to Finland. This is an optical misjudgment," concedes the director. Even though Finland is of special significance to the Soviet Union technically, one should remember that both the cultural and technological circles of the Soviet Union are

far greater than those of Finland. The communard and technological benefits Finland gets from Soviet research are tremendous.

Over 80 firms have agreements with their Soviet counterparts in diverse fields of science and industry, and many of them have something to do with the North. Thus, the firm Holmogorov builds ships at the Rauma shipyards for geophysical research in the northern seas; the joint-stock Vemmel company, apart from ships, is prepared to build oil platforms. Raumo-Repolo offers advanced propeller capable of In

dependently navigating in thick ice. The firm's shipyards at Mantsyluoto designed for the USSR a holding platform for research work, the world's most powerful and advanced oil platform which facilitates drilling as deep as one hundred metres. Such platforms will soon be built at Vyborg near Leningrad and the firm will supply support and bracing mechanisms for them.

The biggest Soviet industrial timber complex in Syktyvkar, capital of the Komi ASSR, now

uses a paper-making machine

made by the Volgostar firm. Its

dryer cylinders were jointly de-

signed and built in Petrozavodsk

and it is one of the most ad-

vanced machines in the world.

The Telefona firm helped build

in Leningrad an automatic tele-

phone exchange while in Riga a

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